The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIII---NO 34. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1857. ESTARLISHED 1818.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
M. & J. WEYAND.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per ann. in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued, until arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editors.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

Letters and communications, by mail, will have prompt attention.

FOUND DEAD.

...nd dead—dead and alone,
...ng was nobody near,
...on the pillow of stone.
...on the cot,
...no brother, no sister near,
...a friendly voice to soothe or cheer,
...watching eye or a pitying tear.
...nd dead—dead and alone,
...the rooniess street, on a pillow of stone.

...y a weary day went by,
...le wretched and worn he begged for bread,
...d of life and loving to lie
...efully down with the silent dead,
...ger and cold, and scorn and pain,
...wasted his form and seared his brain.
...ast on a bed of frozen ground,
...a pillow of stone was the outcast found.

...nd dead—dead and alone,
...a pillow of stone, in a roofless street—
...only heard his last faint moan,
...knew when his sad heart ceased to beat.
...mourner lingered with tears or sighs,
...the stars looked down with pitying eyes,
...the chill winds passed with a wailing sound
...the lonely spot where the form was found.

...nd dead—yet not alone,
...re was somebody near, somebody near,
...laim the wanderer as his own,
...find a home for the homeless here.
...when every human door
...osed to children accursed and poor,
...opens the heavenly portal wide—
...God was near when the outcast died!

[By Request.]
From the True ...

RICH AND POOR.

A MOTHER'S STORY.

...ELEN L. CHANDLER, Author of "This, that, and the Other."

Oh! mine was but a perjured faith,
And mine a broken vow:
Else he I loved, and who loved me,
Were here beside me now. W. W.

Come hither, Hanne, my poor proud ...

There was a world of music in my moth-...deep, sorrowful voice, and I crossed ...om in the winter twilight, and threw ...self on a low stool at her feet. The ...fire was smouldering in the grate.—...carpet, with its dark, rich colors, look-...warm and comfortable in the dim light, ...outside the winds howled hurrying by, ...the unquiet feet of the wild Novem-...rain paced around the old house like a ...tiger. I had been a long time loved by ...a good and noble, and more than worthy. ...He was like some poet artist's conception ...of morning, with his calm high brow, his ...clear blue eyes, and golden tresses. There ...was an expression of bold, fearless truth ...in his handsome features, and a look of lov-...ing tenderness about his pleasant mouth. ...He was all sunshine, and he shone his ...way into my heart. I loved him, though ...I hardly acknowledged it to myself. He ...was poor, and I—I had but my proud old ...name, and the ruined ... of the race of Stuarts.

...Another lover came, and this one was ...rich. The gold lay yellow and deep and ...glittering in his iron coffers, and the broad ...lands that called him master, were green ...and fair. If Morgan Philips was radiant ...with the beauty of morning, this other one, ...Hunt Hennesly, was the personifica-...tion of some stormy night, not wet with ...showers or tears, but black, darkened and ter-...rible heavy clouds, with now and then a ...fearful flashing through them, like the gleam ...of a giant's burnished armor. I *loved* ...Morgan Philips, but Hunt Hennessly's wild-...nature possessed a strange charm for my ...adventurous imagination. With him, I ...could realize every dream of my so dream-...y youth—I could cross the Eastern des-...erts, bivouac among Bedouins, and stand ...among the ruins of Jerusalem, and weep ...over the fallen grandeur of Greece and ...Rome—with him I could float down the ...gold Rhine, look at the stormy Hebrides, ...and follow the track of the old Norsemen ...across the Northern sea. With Morgan ...Philips, what should I share?

'Love,' answered tremblingly the low ...voice in my heart, and I saw a vision of a ...peaceful home my presence would make ...sunshine. I twined the roses over the cot-...tage walls, and rocked the blue eyed chil-...dren, bright with golden hair of my lover ...instead, but the cosey tea-table with its ...fresh biscuit and clotted cream, brought ...sight visions of washing dishes and scour-...ing knives; the blue-eyed little ones of my ...sewing, however fast the cradle jogged, ...would cry, and my errant fancy turned with ...a sigh of relief to the other picture—the ...sunny of the peaceful Mediterranean—the ...summer isles upon her breast. Unconsci-...ously I said aloud:—

'I shall be Hunt Hennesly's;' and then ...my mother called me to her side.

I thought as I sat down at her feet, how ...beautiful she had been in years past, how ...beautiful she still was, with her great, sor-...rowful black eyes. She looked steadfastly ...at me for a moment and then she said half ...sorrowfully.—

'Beautiful have you promised to be Mor-...gan Philips's wife.'

'No mamma, I am young yet.'

'Yes, very young; but if you have not ...promised, you have let him for these many ...months see that you loved him, that his pres-...ence at your side was welcome. Now Han-...ne, if you did not mean to wed him, was this right?

I blushed, and was silent, and she con-...tinued:

'I know that Hunt Hennes... loves you, also, and I will not counsel you. Your own heart will be your safest guard, if you will only follow it. Only Hanne Stuart, my child, do not let ambition, power, luxury, anything tempt you to marry without love. The retribution will be terrible, terrible,' and my mother drew a shawl about her and shuddered; albeit the room was warm. Her voice was husky when she said:—

'I will tell you my poor girl, a story of my own youth. I have not thought to confess your father's faults or mine, and God knows which were the heaviest, but you need the lesson, and you shall have it. I was motherless. I have seen a picture of the beautiful being who died that I might live, but she passed from earth ere she had ... her breast. I was my father's idol, but at fifteen he died and left me poor. He had been wealthy, but after my mother's death he had trusted his fortune to a faithless steward, and I was scarcely above want.

'I was very beautiful, the world said, and I knew it very well. The face that met my gaze as I stood before my mirror, was brightly, bewildering lovely. I had been educated in convenient retirement, and my heart was fresh and pure. *I loved!* Hanne, you have never known such a passion. It was worship—it was idolatry—it was the life of my life And he I loved was poor, Allan Greame was fatherless like myself, but I was an inmate of his mother's cottage. Very tenderly they cherished the orphan committed to their care. I knew that Allan loved me. I read it in every act; in the appealing tenderness with which his blue eyes would rest upon my face, in the care with which he anticipated my wishes, and in the very intonations of his voice as he addressed me.

'But another suiter came. Allan Greame had never asked me my love, and I had never promised in so many words to be his bride, but for many months he had believed me all his own and yet, when your father visited the cottage, his eyes sought my face with a kind of questioning sadness. Time passed on, and seven weeks ...ere beheld me Percy Stuart's betrothed. Looking back I cannot see by what circumstances this change was brought about. I worshiped Allan Greame as madly as ever. His smile was the sunshine of my existence. Your father loved me, at least he idolized my beauty, and he was a handsome, glorious man. Still his presence had no power to awaken a single heart thrill.—But he was richly and nobly born. I coveted the proud rank his love could give—the stately mansion and the old name. It was a long struggle between love and ambition, but at length I laid my hand in his. Scorn me, hate me Hanne, I deserved it. I sinned willfully. I knew I did not love him—that heart and soul were long ago yielded up in a passionate adoration to another—and yet I became his bride.

'Allan never reproached me, but the stony hopeless sorrow in his blue eyes was more bitter than the most terrible words. His mother was as kind as ever. But I could see the hot tears fall upon the bridal garments she was making. And I, oh Hanne, shuddered, looking back through all these years, at the bare thought of silent agony. I believe that I was more beautiful than ever. My eyes were wildly bright and my cheek flushed like wine an hundred years old, mantling over a silver goblet. My bridegroom liked the impassive coldness of my manners. I do not give credit to that he ever dreamed that I did not love him, and my stateliness accorded well with the lofty pride of himself and all his haughty race.

'I married him. The ceremony was over. And he turned to kiss his wife for the first time, when a shriek ran through the church, a piercing, terrible shriek.—Then there was a heavy fall. Allan was borne senseless through the crowd. My husband might have suspected when he saw my anguish, that he was more than the brother I called him, but he said nothing. He even acceded to my wild prayer that our bridal journey might be postponed until he was better, and permitted me to be a constant watcher at his bedside. He had not long to wait. My beloved had broken a blood vessel in his fall, and the fourth day he died. I held his hand as he faded silently away.

'Katrine," he said, looking mournfully into my eyes, "Katrine, it is very sweet to die thus, with you beside me. I am dying for your love. I shall be happy, dearest, for an angel whispers you will be mine in Heaven. You have never said you loved me, but I know it. I know that I am dying, love is more to you than all this bright living world, and I am going where no shadow falls. Kiss me Katrine, and then sing me one of our dear old songs."

'I had kissed him many times before as a sister might; the free, innocent kisses of childhood, but now,—now I kissed him with the wild passionate kisses of womanhood's deathless love; and then drawing his head to my bosom, I sang. It was a ballad we had sung many times together, when the stars were climbing up into the quiet sky, and I sang it now, to the soul which was so soon to climb above the stars, above the sky, even to the footstool of the great white throne. He looked at me with a flood of light welling into his large blue eyes. Every moment he grew more and more beautiful, till I was frightened at its unutterable glory. I ceased, and his low voice whispered—"Katrine! Heaven!"

'The lids closed over those earnest eyes, peacefully as a child lies down to dreams, and the golden head grew cold upon my bosom. I was alone with my dead!'

'My mother paused, and clasped me wildly to her heart, then releasing me, she continued. 'Hanne, I know in those early days your father loved me as *he could love.*

'Not with the worship of the dead, but he was proud of me, and strove to make me happy. He suffered much. The wife,—whose head rested on his bosom, slept in her dreams upon another's heart; mixed in with grave-mould. When he clasped his arms about her, even between their folding and her slender waist, were those cold arms of the dead. I pitied him, but my very soul was sick unto death; I could not feign a love my heart could never feel. It was two years, Hanne, before you was born.

He had learned of late, to seek his happiness other where. I did not trouble myself to inquire the nature of his pursuits, for I was grateful to be left alone. When you were put into my arms, I rained tears of blessing over you, thanking God that my heart could love still.

'As I lay in silence with my eyes shut, holding you on my heart, I heard him say: "Perhaps this child will win her love to me. God grant it may!"

'It was a vain hope, Hanne, I was nothing to him than ever. We both loved you.

'I would hold you in my arms hour after hour,—raving madly over the dead who should have been your father. One night as I held you thus, my husband entered.

'Katrine' said he "I shall die to-night, die by my own hand. I have lost my all at the gambling table whither your coldness has driven me. I am sorry for your sake, for the sake of our innocent child, but oh you deserve little else, woman who could sell yourself for station, when your very being was another's!'

'I knew his reproaches were just, and I sat still, in defiant silence, holding you to my heart. For five minutes he stood silently looking on us.—Then he spoke again, with softened tone:

"Katrine, forgive me. Perhaps you did not know your own heart until it was too late. Let not our parting be in anger.

I have done you many wrongs, but I have suffered terribly. God will judge me and be merciful. Katrine, kiss me before I die. Once, let me hold you to my heart.

You are my wife. Your hatred cannot be so remorseless as to refuse me this my last request!'

'Hanne, I knew what demon ruled me, but I sprang up from my seat, I held you aloft from my arms and cried:'

'Go do not touch me! I loath you, I hate you! But for you my darling would not have died. Before your coming I was happy. Go! You cannot suffer as I have suffered. ever since your hateful lips called me wife!'

'Then holding you still, I sank down upon the floor, weak, and in a position of sobbing. I can remember nothing distinctly, but I have a faint, indistinct memory of a kiss of fire upon my forehead—of ...ate caresses, and a face covered with passion-darkness of my long faint roused from the ...a pistol. Your father was dead. Hanne, do not quite hate me. I have loved you suffered for you, lived in your life. If my crime was great, the punishment of my life long remorse is terrible!'

I clasped her bowed figure in my arms, and pressed my lips again and again to her flushed brow shuddering the while at the thought that terrible as had been mine, but for the story and its warning. Oh how much dearer my heart acknowledged her in the utter hopelessness of her fearful sorrow, than she had ever been, in what I had supposed, the cold perfectness of character.

There was a quick ring at the door.

My mother gathered about her the heavy folds of her shawl, and turning on me the appealing glance of her tearful eyes, passed from the room, even as Hunt Hennesly entered. He knelt at my feet whispered pleadingly of the future, his care should make so bright,and involuntarily I shuddered, as I drew my hand from his clasp

"Mr. Hennesly," I said in a low tone, "I have heard that to-night which has made the distinctions of this world seem of little moment in contrast with a calm, true love, which shall last for eternity. I do not so love you. I cannot be your wife!"

My words left no room for hope, and he went out silently into the storm. I never looked upon his face again. Before the evening was over, Morgan Philips,—also sought my presence, and his errand was to say farewell. Sitting beside me, with my hand in his, he murmured.—

"Hanne, my beloved, I dare not ask you to be mine but I will not stay and see you given to another. I leave you to your brighter destiny."

There wasn't much pride left in my heart then, and I bowed my head upon his shoulder, and said, in a whisper so low that only ears of love could catch the sound:—

"Morgan, stay; for my sake stay!"

Oh what an expression of beautiful light and eagerness of morning sunshine broke over before my face then. But the rest is my secret. I am Mrs. Morgan Philips now.

I hear of Hunt Hennesly sometimes standing among the proudest and noblest of the land but his name brings with it no regrets.

Dearer than the brightest skies of far off Italy, are the blue eyes that meet my own so lovingly; sweeter than the whole world's homage, the tones which murmur, as I stand among my idol.—"My wife, my beloved!"

THE WIDOW OF HENRY CLAY.—Mrs. Clay is seventy-six years of age. Until within the last year she has been in hearty good health. Her feebleness is now, however, growing manifest, and the time is not remote when, in the tomb to be erected for her husband, and by his side, she too, will be consigned to her final earthly repose.

May her closing days be tranquil, hopeful and happy.

TIME'S CHANGES.—Twenty years ago Wendell Phillips would have been mobbed in New Haven if he had made an attempt to speak there. Now he is the popular orator of Commencement Week Twenty years ago a Governor of New York debated the propriety of making it a penal offence to utter the sentiments which the present Governor boldly proclaims in his Message and public speeches.

Wilmot vs. Packer!

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. WILMOT TO MR. PACKER.

TOWANDA, July 14, 1857.

HON WM F PACKER—*Dear Sir:* I purpose to spend some time, during the summer and fall, in canvassing before the people of the State the principles and issues involved in the pending State election.

Party meetings bring out only that portion of the people to whom the call is made, and the addresses are necessarily all on one side, whereas it is desirable that the whole people, so far as may be, should have both sides fairly presented before them at the same time.

It should meet your approval, I propose ... the State as is ... addressing alternately ... Should this meet your assent, please to inform me at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange the times and places of meeting, order of speaking, &c. &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
D. WILMOT.

GEN. PACKER TO THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 18.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

Dear Sir:—I have received the enclosed letter from one of the opposing candidates for the Gubernatorial office, and inasmuch as it proposes a plan for the conduct of the campaign which has never before been practiced in Pennsylvania, and as the success of other candidates, besides himself, is involved in the election, I have thought it my duty to submit the communication to the judgment of the State Committee representing the Democratic party. If it is thought to be a proper mode of conducting the canvass, I shall cheerfully accede to the proposition. Respectfully,

WM. F. PACKER.

REPLY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25th 1857.

HON. WM. F. PACKER,

Dear Sir—I have laid before the State Committee the letter signed P. Wilmot, dated the 14th inst., and am authorized to say to you that in the opinion of the Committee you ought not to accede to the proposition it contains. The reasons for this opinion I will proceed to state:

The slavery question, which it is possible your opponent proposes to discuss, has very recently been thoroughly considered and passed upon by the people of this Commonwealth. The late Presidential canvass involved the whole subject so far as it was worthy for consideration by our people, and ... sion at this time, no utility in its re-discussion ... tion of our party is well understood ... quires no vindication, at least by any extraordinary proceeding like that proposed.

A joint canvass by candidates for the Gubernatorial office has never been conducted in this State, nor, I believe, in any other Northern one, and may well be questioned on grounds of public policy.—If the practice be once adopted, it will doubtless continue, and party nominations be uniformly made with reference to it. No party will venture to select a candidate for this office who is not qualified for the stump; and aptitude for debate will hence become to be preferred to administrative ability. In short the result will be to confine nominations to the class of talkers, and to exclude all others. A rule of party action which would prevent such men as Benj Franklin, Simon Snyder and Francis R. Shunk, from filling the Executive chair of this State, must be a bad one, and to be denounced rather than adopted.

We believe there is a considerable public opinion against the propriety of executive candidates appearing at all before popular meetings to solcit votes. This was first practiced by Wm. F. Johnston in 1848, and has been to some extent followed by candidates since. The good results of it are not obvious. It did not originate with the Democratic party, nor has it ever received any formal popular or party sanction. It may therefore be considered an open question in future practice, and at all events as forming no part of the *duty* of a candidate imposed upon him by his nomination.

While your opponent holds the office of President Judge, there is a special objection to the acceptance of his project. The propriety of law judges taking part in political meetings is denied by our party, and is opposed by sound public opinion. By no act whatever ought we to sanction or become participants in a prostitution of the judicial character. Nor will a resignation now made altogether remove this objection.—Your opponent has intentionally held his office until within three months of the election,(rendering it impossible to elect a successor the present year,) and if a resignation should now take place, it would obviously be with the intention of resuming the office after the defeat for the post to which he aspires.

The proposed mode of conducting campaigns may possibly be suited to some of the Southern and South-Western States, where it has been practiced, and whose population and political conditions differ from ours, but its introduction here would be against solid objections, and without any conceivable good. It is therefore, a proposed. "Southern aggression" upon the practice and policy of parties in Pennsylvania, which cannot be at all accepted or permitted.

It is well that this question has arisen when we have a candidate capable and fit for any discussion before the people and when the decision can be placed, without embarrassment, upon public grounds which control it.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. R. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

MR. PACKER TO MR. WILMOT.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 27, 1827.

HON. D. WILMOT:

Dear Sir:—Your letter on the 14th inst., was duly received; and as it proposed a plan for conducting the Gubernatorial Campaign which had never hitherto been adopted in Pennsylvania, and as the interests of other candidates were involved in the result, I did not feel at liberty to accede to your proposition without first consulting the State Committee to which the Democratic Convention has on its part specially confided the control and management of the Canvass.

You will receive herewith a copy of my letter to the Committee, as also their reply, by which you will perceive that your suggestion does not meet their approval, and that, for reasons stated at length, I ought not to accede to your proposition. It is therefore respectfully declined.

I am, yours, truly.
WM. F. PACKER.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times.

YE GREAT ISOTHERMAL WAR.

YE LAWRENCE FANATICS SUBDUED!

When, from our office window, on blessed Friday of last week, we saw distant companies of dragoons prancing towards Lawrence, heady by his Excellency, Maj. Gen. Robert J. Walker, we instinctively felt a glow of generous pride, and immediately dispatched a corps of prying and inquisitive reporters to note down everything of interest or importance that transpired. In this way we are enabled to present a full account of our Governor's patriotic doings Before giving our reports, however, it may be well to state that the Union is all O. K. and the dignity of the laws vindicated. It is also generally surmised that the comet was just about to smash us into chaos when his Erratic Highness heard of Walker, and plunged off into space at a most astonishing rate of speed. What do we not owe His Excellency?

LAWRENCE, Saturday Night.

Walker pale and thoughtful—perspired freely all night—said 'd——' once in my hearing. It created fearful excitement.—Troops full of enthusiasm—Walker read his proclamation to them, and then got under the influence of beverages.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The Governor had a restless night—troubled with bad dreams. Lawrence quiet. Troops expect an attack from the citizens.

10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

No attack been made—Walker rode into the city—took a sherry cobbler and called for a straw—took a little water and sugar with some whiskey in it—muttered something—went out to the troops. Terrific excitement in camp.

NOON.

Crowd seen in the streets. Troops ordered to form. Crowd discovered to be persons coming from church. His Excellency takes a little gin.

NIGHT.

Whiskey been working. Governor tight. Troops grumble. Walker wants to raze Lawrence. All go to sleep.

MONDAY EVENING.

Walker despatched 792 dragoons this morning to arrest an audacious youngster who was selling pea-nuts in violation of the organic act. and our beloved Constitution. Boy to be tried by court martial for high treason. Governor somewhat boozy.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Walker said he'd be gol-darned if he ever sweat so in his life. Says he has put on a clean shirt every day—willing to make such sacrifices for the peace of the country and the Union. Little boy discharged. Walker imbibes too much.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Troops curse Walker and Walker curses the troops. Both want to know what the d—l to do. Weather awful. Governor thinks he would'nt like the army. Dog heard growling, and company sent to arrest him. Dog escapes. The Governor threo sheets in the wind.

THURSDAY EVENING.

His Excellency has the bowel complaint. Takes paregoric. Troops growl, and Walker swears like a trooper. The citizens don't seem to mind the presence of the army.—Governor says he feels blamed mean and danged small! Gets tight and oblivious.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Walker's got the head-ache—says he's been sold—thinks he won't be the next President. Curses Republics and Kansas. Troops laugh and snicker—whiskey shops do a staving business. The Governor says he's going home—don't think his mother knows he's out. All quiet in the city.—Walker inebriated.

This last despatch was received just before going to press, and convinces us that the Governor has had a glorious and most successful campaign. The arrest of that pea-nut boy was a masterstroke, and every act of the Governor during the momentous crisis, was worthy the hero and the man.

☞ The durability of oak may be known from the fact that the throne of Edward the Confessor is 800 years old. One of the oaken coronation chairs has been in the present situation in Westminister Abbey, about 540 years; and the oldest wooden bridge of which we have any account is of oak—it is that famous for its defence by Horatius Cœles, and which existed four hundred years before Christ.

☞ A pair of horses were offered for sale in Cincinnati, last week, for $370, but the purchaser thinking the amount too large, offered 16 cents per pound. They were taken to an adjoining hay scale, and weighed 2360 pounds, making their value $376.

☞ Casualities by lightning are unusually numerous this season, and much damage has been done.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

Editors Gazette.—My introduction to Ireland was not very fortunate. Having reached the Holyhead by rail, I crossed the channel in a steamer, expecting to arrive at Dublin early in the morning. Owing to the hours of the tide the steamer delayed sailing beyond the usual time, and in the morning we were only in sight of the distant hills of Wicklow. A fog began first to wrap the tops of the mountains, and then descending lower, it came down upon the sea and completely interrupted our view.—In the midst of this fog our vessel dashed onwards, the captain conversing with the passengers, and no proper look-out being kept, until suddenly we saw rocks just a head. The captain had just time to scream out, Stop her, 'Back her,' when in a moment we struck a rock on our side, and a wild scream was heard from the passengers, and in another moment we ran fairly on the top of a low ledge of rocks. Providentially we did not strike against a bluff bank, or we must have gone down. The ship being fast, the moment of consternation passed away, and the officers proceeded to loose and lower the boats. But so few and so awkward were the sailors and so securely had the boats been fastened, that 20 min. elapsed before one could be lowered. Had the accident been serious, no help whatever could have been rendered. On examining the ship it was found that but little damage had been done. The rocks were part of a small Island called 'Ireland's Eye,' about a mile from Howth, at the entrance to Dublin harbor, and where the Victoria was sunk a few years ago. It was also the tragic spot where Kirwin, the artist is supposed to have murdered his wife, by casting her down the bluff rocks

As the tide was rapidly rising, in about one hour and a half we were set afloat; but our officers knew so little of their proper course, and were so reckless, that we were driven a few minutes after almost upon the bluff rocks of Howth. Some men in a sail boat waved their hats and shouted 'Stop her,' but the captain paid no attention, until through the fog we heard directly on one side the scream of men, women and children, 'Stop her—stop her,' The captain had just time to order the wheels reversed, when we came within touching distance of a bold steep rock, where the water was many fathoms deep. The people on the coast had heard the steamer and raised the note of alarm.

After beating about through the fog we reached the channel, and as the mist cleared away, we sailed up the beautiful bay of Dublin about twelve o'clock. Right glad was I to step on land again—for such carelessness in navigation I had never seen—The pilot blamed the compass, and I heard him remark he had just wakened it up two ing the compass box.

Reaching Dublin I had barely time to drive two miles to the depot of the South-western Railway, where I took passage for Cork. The route out of Dublin runs along the Phœnix Park, containing grounds beatifully arranged, and in which stands the 'Wellington testimonial,' a quadrangular obelisk 205 feet high, and sarcastically named by O'Connell 'an overgrown milestone.' About four miles from the city I was reminded that I was in a land of ancient abode and civilization, by seeing one of those singular buildings called 'round towers.' This one at Cloncalkin has been well preserved. It is 84 feet high and 45 feet in circumference—perfectly circular, with a number of door or window-like apertures at different elevations; and it is surmounted with an apex shaped as a cone. The date and object of these buildings have produced much speculation and discussion among antiquarians.

Ireland is emphatically a country of ruins. All along the railway from Dublin to Cork the traveller is reminded of ancient times. Old castles, ruined abbeys, neglected monasteries, ivy clad-walls, crumbling towers, each with its legends, claim his attention. Though I had read the history of Ireland, and thought myself somewhat familiar with its general features, at least so far as descriptions could make one so, yet I was surprised at meeting these ruins at almost every point. Among these I may mention as worthy of note those of Kildare, Cashel and Killmallock. Near Kildare is a large plain or Curragh, now used as a race ground, where once armies encamped and battles were fought. Here the Irish army was routed by the English in 1406; General Porter had his forces on this spot in 1646, and as late as 1804, 20,000 insurgents assembled on this plain. The town contains the ruins of an old church, associated with a monastery, built in the fifth century by St Bridget. An old writer tells us that a sacred fire was kept perpetually burning in this monastey until in 1220 it was extinguished by Henry de Londres.—That soon after being rekindled, it was kept until the period of the reformation. Here too, is a fine tower, as also the remains of other edifices.

Cashel, which is about 65 miles from Dublin has one of the most interesting groups of ruins in the British Islands—It is a high rock, which rises above the contiguous ridge, and is crowned with a castle. Tradition says that the kings of munster, before the Christian Era, had their regal fortress here. Among the remains are a round tower, a small stone roofed church of Norman architecture, built in the twelfth century, and a large cathedral, occupying the space between the others. At the west end of the cathedral is a massive tower, or rather a portion of one,—for about nine years ago, being rent by a storm, a part of it fell to the ground. In the church is the tomb of Carmac M'Carthy, king of Desmond, in the twelfth century. At the base of the rock are the ruins of an old abbey and castle, belonging first to the Benedictines and then to the Cistercian monks.

Killmallock is sometimes called the 'Balbec of Ireland,' because of the number of the remains of mansions, castles and ecclesiastical edifices. The date of its origin is not known, but its name is supposed to be derived from a saint of the seventh century who founded an abbey for regular canons. Before the days of Edward III it was an incorporated place, and was surrounded by a strong wall with four castellated gateways. Two of them are yet standing. The old houses were built of, hewn stone, three stories high, and adorned with embattlements and fine mouldings. Beside the ruins of an abbey and closed within the tower there is on the outside a tall steeple rising from a cruciform pile, and which is said to be a part of a Dominican abbey, founded six hundred years ago.

In passing through the country I found two things different from what I expected. First, the land is not so wholly occupied nor so perfectly cultivated as I had fancied. I had supposed the whole island to be a garden; but I found waste places and poorly cultivated lands. The country is also much more hilly or mountainous than a garden can be. Ranges of mountains skirted the view nearly the whole length of the road. On the east were the Galtee mountains, and on the western range is a high peak with a remarkable notch, called the Devil's Bit.—Various legends are connected with this spot. The Killarney boatmen told me that it was said that Satan was chasing some souls that had just escaped from purgatory; they fled across this mountain into the province of Connaught; whereupon Satan, concluding that Connaught was about as bad as purgatory, ceased his pursuit, and contented himself with biting a piece out of the mountain summit and spitting it after them. Similar stories the inhabitants of the different provinces delight to tell in reference to each other.

—A second particular in which I had been mistaken was as to the apparent poverty of the people. There is much poverty—there are poor hovels—but I saw no such degradation and wretchedness as writers usually describe. Mud walls, earthern floors, pigs and chickens about the doors, I saw in some places; but the people were generally pleasant, cheerful, active, and more intelligent than I had supposed. I am informed, however, that Ireland has greatly changed for the better in this matter in the last seven years. Labor is in demand, products have increased in price, wages are higher, and so far as I could judge the people are improving in every respect.

Arriving at Cork I found an old city of 90,000 inhabitants. Through it runs the river Lee, which Spanser has made classical. The old city was built on ad island made by the "divided flood" of this little stream. But now it has climbed the adjacent heights and spread along the valley. St. Finbar is said to have been its first bishop, and to have built a monastery here, as well as the church which still bears his which preserves one of the old door-ways, built into the new wall. The church-yard had a peculiar interest to me, because in it rests the remains of Boardman, one of our first Methodist missionaries to America. A sketch of his resting-place, with the inscription on the slab, was presented to me by Mr Stafford, who is an accomplished artist.

July, 1857. M. S.

How to make a Horse Draw.

A correspondent communicates the following to the 'Country Gentleman:'

"I once knew a man that bought a fine looking sorrel mare, that was as false as a beast could be; but he finally cured her to perfection in the following manner. He geared her to the cart, and went to the corn-field to get a load of pumpkins. After he had got some ten or a dozen on, she thought she had too much load, and refused to pull. He coaxed and petted her for some time, but all to no purpose. He next got a stick and thumped and thrashed with the same success. He then thought he would try another plan. He got a wheelbarrow, and wheeled pumpkins enough to make a full load, and put them in the cart, when he took her by the head again, but it was no go. He then started home, and concluded she might either pull the load or stand there until the day of judgment.—But when the sun began to get low, she began to think about her supper, and started for home, passing skilfully thro' three sets of bars, and arrived at the barn in safety with her load. He put her in the stable, and fed her as if nothing had happened. She refused to pull at two other times, but she got the same treatment each time, so she found it was no use, for she had to pull the load in the end. After that she became as good a beast to work as ever was hitched.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Of 14 new journals established in this State since the election last fall, 8 are Republican, 4 neutral, and 2 Democratic. In addition, one K. N. has changed to Democratic. Of nine that have suspended publication in the same time, 7 are Democratic and 2 Republican. We should judge from this, that public sentiment is setting strong in a certain direction.—[Milwaukee Wisconsin.

☞ A jolly doctor told us the other day that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers and physicians could not afford to lose them.

☞ People who take cart loads of medicine every day they imagine they are going to be sick, are the fools upon which the quacks feed and fatten.

☞ The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by guin.

COMING DOWN.—Hay sells at Chicago, Ills. at $1 per ton; the price in June before the crop came in, was $10.

LETTER FROM JUDGE WILMOT.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 25th 1857.

HON. DAVID WILMOT:

Sir: At a regular meeting of the American State Council held in Altoona, on the 15th of April last, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to solicit from the candidates put in nomination by the Convention held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, their views in regard to the principles of the American Party.

In pursuance to the foregoing resolution, the undersigned were appointed said Committee.

JOHN. BROTHERLINE,
JOHN COVODE,
P. McMURTRIE,
J. N. POWER,
GEO. W. PATTON.

You will please to give us the categorical answers, to the following interrogatories, which embrace the principles of the American Party, to which your attention is desired:

1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers, native-born Americans should be preferred?

2. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?

3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot-box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign paupers and convicts landing upon our shore?

4. Are you opposed to any interference of Church hierarchies in politics?

5. Are you in favor of Free Schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text-book used therein?

With great respect, we remain, your humble servants. JOHN BROTHERLIN, Chairman

[REPLY.]

TOWANDA, July 10th, 1857.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 5th of May came to hand during the sitting of my courts, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the late convention held at Altoona.

The history of our State established a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your *first* interrogatory. It will be found rare indeed, that any except native born citizens have held high official stations either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our Legislative Halls. The naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain that this traditionary policy should be preserved. There is nothing in it intolerant or proscriptive; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification. It takes from him no right. Official station of *right* belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American who properly appreciates his responsibilities would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for suffrage; nor could he without betrayal of the best interests of his country [illegible] discharge of duty would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistant with the views here expressed, I yield it my cordial assent.

Are you in favor of the protection of American interests?

To this, your *second* interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your *third* interrogatory are of first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the ballot-box have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectually checked; must end in subversion of our system of free government. The *forms* of liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, glossing over as cruel a despotism as ever cursed a people.

I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Wilful fraud upon the ballot-box is moral treason against republican government, and all duly concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections, but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the General Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate this whole question of Suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State cannot too eagerly or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters—vital as they are to liberty and the existence of a free Government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American, that his country offered an asylum to the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for his blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of whatever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality and a violation of international law, for the government of the Old World to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers on our shores. Our Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect.

To your *fourth* interrogatory I answer: That I am opposed to the interference of hierarchies in politics. The office of a Christian minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his functions, or impair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right; and as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty, to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals and at war with the interest and happiness of mankind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the censure of an enlightened public. But that a priestly order, invested by the laity with a mysterious sacredotal character—with pretensions to extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging as their head a foreign potentate—that such an order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our government, is surely cause for alarm, and should awaken the jealous vigilence of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchal influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor and not condemn without proof.

We see the American people divided on the momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right to liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who held the government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle see the strongest ties severed,—the ancient political parties broken, and men of nation and faith divided, save one. The votaries of one Church alone are united in political action. This in the midst of otherwise universal division is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet,—under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influence surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of slavery. This cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of slavery, because those principles would reduce ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves. Whence are we to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface? We find the votaries of the Catholic Church as a class the least enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield ready obedience in all things to an authority which they have been taught to respect as of God's appointment. The church of their father advances high and extraordinary claims. It is the only Apostolic and Catholic Church. It is infallible in doctrine, miracles continue to be wrought with its holy communication; its head is the Vicegerent of God on earth, and successor of the Apostle to whom was entrusted the keys of Heaven. It is a pure hierarchy. The laity have little or no power, all the authority being concentrated in the priesthood.

Again I ask, whence this *unity in political action* among the votaries of this church when every other denomination of Christians is divided? In seeking an answer to the inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the Church of some shall exhibit in our political contest in the like diversity of views and action that is seen among all other classes of our people, then will the public mind, be relieved from the suspicion that hierarchal influences are mischievously at work in our politics.

It is idle to evade the point, by labored efforts in defence of religious freedom and the rights of conscience. No assault is made upon either. The largest liberty, the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship.—The ground of complaint lies here, that a hierarchy, invested with peculiar sanctity, any powers in the eyes of the laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control over elections, and give to the policy of our government a direction. No intelligent man will question the fact that the late Presidential election was controlled by the *united Catholic vote*. If the adherents of the Church had been divided in their votes as were all the Protestant sects of the country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The Slave Power to-day would not be master of our government,—promulgating its abhorrent doctrines through our judicial tribunals, undermining the sovereignity of the State, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of citizens.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With these undeniable facts before us, can it be said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchal influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If the Protestant sects of our country presented the same unanimity in opposition to the Pro-Slavery Democracy that the Catholic Church does in its *support*, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the chiefs and press of that party assail with gross vituperation such Protestant Christian Ministers as openly in the face of day, denounce from the sacred desk the crimes of slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In them, it is a grevious offence to proclaim in connection with slavery, the great essential truths of Christianity: that God is the Creator and Father of all men, that He made of one flesh all the nations of the earth, that He is no respector of persons, but holds in equal love all His children; and that He will require of every one the observance of His righteous law:

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even to them. This alliance between an ancient and powerful Church and the slave interest of America, is the most remarkable when we consider the fact, that the early and authoritative teachings of that Church are in condemnation of slavery. How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not. How long it is to be succesful is for the American people to decide.

To your *fifth* interrogatory I answer,—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes, and opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom.

Respectfully yours, D. WILMOT.

To JOHN BROTHERLINE, Esq., Chairman, &c.,

Strength and Health Restored!—Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says: "When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

Headache and Debility.—Mr. Silas J. Luscomb, of Birmingham, says: "I have found in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburg, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 12, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

Of Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES.

James Veech,

Of Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

Of Chester County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

WM. MILLWARD,

Of Philadelphia.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.
GEORGE P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sheriff.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Pulaski tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

(A VACANCY.)

Coroner.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

(A VACANCY.)

Trustees of Academy.

M. T KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)
SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)
SMITH CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)
ABNER P. LACOCK, Rochester tp (2 yrs.)

☞ Notes of Travel, handed in too late for this week, will appear in our next issue.

Judge Wilmot's Letter.

The Star heads Judge Wilmot's letter with the caption "Wilmot an Unadulterated Know Nothing." We purpose very briefly to put this gratuitous assumption to the test.

Judge Wilmot does not deny that his preferences generally, would lead him to the selection of native born citizens to fill the offices; but he at the same time lays down the distinct declaration, "that occasions may arise when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil." Will the Star assume the opposite of these propositions? *Of American labor*, Americam rights, American interests. Will the Star take opposite ground, and say it is not favorable to these ends?

Mr Wilmot is opposed to the interference of Church Hierarchies in politics. Will the Star take the opposite ground, and assume that it is in favor of such interference?

Mr. Wilmot favors a reform in the naturalization laws only so far as to effect the purification of the ballot-box. Does the Star oppose such reform, for such purpose?

Mr. Wilmot opposes the landing of foreign paupers and criminals upon our shores. Will the Star avow itself favorable to the admission of the two classes. Mr Wilmot is in favor of Free Schools, for all classes, and opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom. Is the Star opposed to Free Schools? or in favor of the exclusion of the Bible?

Now, here are all the points embraced in the letter. And unless our neighbor is prepared to take ground opposite to that assumed by Mr. Wilmot, on any, or all of these propositions, we must claim the liberty of charging the editor with being as much of a Know Nothing as Mr. Wilmot.

STOCK ALL TAKEN.—We are gratified to learn that the Capital Stock ($75,000) required by the terms of the Charter, has all been subscribed. But 15 shares are held outside the County. The institution will probably go into operation in the early part of October.

Sad Case of Drowning.

This community was painfully startled last week by the receipt of intelligence of the death by drowning of Mr. JOHN LEDLIE, of this place. He was the Second Engineer of the steamer Tropic, and it was while ascending the Missouri river that the accident occurred which terminated his life. The boat came in contact with a snag in Applegate's Bend, by which the steampipe was broken, and as Mr. L. was on watch alone, it is supposed that, to avoid the escaping water and steam, he either leaped or fell overboard, was drawn under the wheel, and thus perished. His body was recovered on the 30th ult., after a diligent search of two days, and temporarily interred at Roachville, Boon county, Missouri. A friend has sent us a St. Louis paper, containing the proceedings of a meeting held by the passengers on the Tropic, shortly after the occurrence, from which we take the following—

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of Mr. LEDLIE, the engineer, and sympathise with his family and friends in their bereavement; for a brave and efficient man has died at his post.

Mr. L. was about 25 years of age; was a young man of high promise, and universally esteemed by all his acquaintances. He was a main stay to a widowed mother; and this last bereavement adds another drop to a cup of affliction previously filled to overflowing.

"A PICTURE FOR TAX PAYERS TO LOOK UPON."

In the last *Star*, our neighbor, together with General Carter of this place, endeavor to convince the tax-payers, that a "great fraud" has been perpetrated upon them by the Republicans during the last session of the Legislature, in the passage of the Bill for the Sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. In what does this stupendous "fraud" consist? Let us examine. Gen. Carter "has posted the books," and makes a statement to the effect, that from the year 1830, up to 1853, the "total receipts of the State Improvements were $25,342, 020, 47, and the expenditures $19,499,835,03—leaving a ballance in favor of the State of $5, 842, 185, 44." This estimate may be correct, and for the present we shall not stop to inquire whether it is or not; but what in the name of common sense has this to do with the sale of the *Main Line*, at this period? We have not, nor do we now assume to deny, but that for a series of years, *some* of the Public Improvements of the State, have been and still are sources of considerable Revenue to her; but that the Main Line has been one of these, or that the others are becoming more profitable and less expensive to the State, we emphatically deny. For the very reverse is the case. Let us demonstrate this to the General. During the period of which he has spoken, and when the revenue from *some* of the Public Works amounted to a *considerable* sum, he cannot have forgotten that then they were not chiefly in the hands and under the management of the political party of which he is a member? Can he have forgotten that when the Public Works, yielded this revenue over and above the expenses, that Democratic office holders were not half so numerous upon them nor half so profligate as now? Has he forgotten that the *corruption*, the developement of which every now and then startles the public, as it exists on our Public Works *now*, had no existence *then*. And has he become oblivious to the fact, that at that time, they were not, as at present, used *wholly and solely for the purpose of fostering* and strengthening the Democratic party, by employing upon them every person who would vote the "Democratic ticket." Did the General take into his account these little incidentals before he came to the conclusion that the "profits on the Public Works were increasing and the expenses less?" or did he forget them? Hardly. Yet it must strike every one as being peculiarly strange that Gen Carter, a man of more than ordinary political sagacity, should, at this time, when newspapers and public documents are in the hands and being read by almost every intelligent voter of the State, fall into the egregious error of attempting to convince the taxpayers, that if the Public Works yielded a revenue while watched over by honest men, that as a thing inevitable, they would do the same while in the hands and under the control of "unprincipled demagogues." Ah! General, you overdone it there; but since you have asserted and proved by figures that the "Public Works" were a benefit to the State from 1830 up to 1853—that is, when they were correctly managed and guarded over by honest men; we shall likewise assert and prove by figures, that from 1853, up to 1856,—that is, while controlled *exclusively* by your party friends—the Main Line—the one against which complaint is made, has not only failed to bear its own expenses but has annually cost the State a heavy sum above this, to keep it in working order. Look at the figures—those great witnesses for them from [illegible] racy which cannot lie, Auditor General for the [illegible]

Year.	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures
1853	$3,465,813 23	$2,124,265 30
1854	1,219,919 01	1,855,216 76
1855	1,144,224 33	1,586,404 30
1856	1,244,071 86	1,662,429 20
	$5,074,028 43	$7,228,315 56
		5,074,028 43

Excess of Expenditures in 4 years $2,154,287 13

These figures, we have said, are taken from the Reports of the Auditor General, and we presume, and so must every one, also who desires to investigate the subject, that they are accurate—that they must be correct, *for it is only through these Reports that the truth can be reached*. Then what do they prove? Why unequivocally and unmistakeably, that the Main Line has cost Pennsylvania, within the last four years, $2, 154,287,13, OVER WHAT IT BROUGHT INTO HER TREASURY.

But the *Star* says that General Carter "posted the books," and finds the ballance sheet to stand as follows in regard to the Mail Line:

Year	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures.
1854	$1,321,124,12	$832,447,11
1855	1,119,217,70	840,377,00
1856	1,419,909,21	913,832,85
	3,860,251,03	2,585,656,96

Difference in favor of Receipts, $1,271,591,07.

Very well done, General, but you have posted the books in a strikingly peculiar manner. You have rendered a *perfect* account of the Receipts, but an *imperfect* one of the Expenditures. For instance, you have *excluded* from your column of expenditures all money spent for "new work:" you have also *excluded* from your account all money spent for the "improvement of the roadway on which the larger part of the business is done" neither have you allowed a per centage for the 'wear and tear,' which would necessitate large appropriations in the future; and lastly you have been blind to the fact entirely that the State contracted a very heavy debt to build this Line, and that the annual interest on this debt, amounts to $800,000. We leave you here, General, to decide whether you have "posted the books correctly or not!"

A word now to Tax-payers. Should the Main Line have been sold? is the question that now addresses itself to every voter in the State.—The figures quoted above as taken from the Reports of the Auditor General, are the *official* summing up of the case. They refer to the tax-payer what the Main Line *has* done, and what it has *not* done. They furnish the incontestible evidence that it was hanging like a dead weight upon the people, palsying their energies and threatening them with a taxation too heavy to be borne. Have we distorted the facts in the case? Hear what Henry S. Mott, the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, says upon his oath, when applying for an injunction to restrain, as a stockholder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., from buying the Main Line. He says:

"The Canals belonging to the State are 283 miles in length, requiring heavy expenditures for repairs and have not for many years yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order."

But again, the Board of Revenue Commissioners, a majority of whom were also Democrats, at their session at Harrisburg last winter, and after the subject was critically examined, incorporated the following in their final Report.

"Of Pennsylvania's public improvements, the Main Line is the only non-sustaining portion." "Hence, a proper regard for its pecuniary prosperity demands the sale of the Main Line." &c

Under the circumstances, and with a full knowledge of the above facts staring him in the face, how should Mr Imbrie, our Representative, have acted in the premises? Should he have arrayed himself against the Bill for the sale of the Main Line when he *knew* that it was not bearing its own expenses? Should he have labored to prevent a sale, when the voice came, through the Board of Revenue Commissioners, from nearly every Judicial District in the State, "Sell it"? Could he with any propriety, have disregarded the will of his immediate constituents, as it was expressed in this county, some time ago? 2377 tax-payers, having voted to sell the Main Line, while only 1652 voted against it. Could he have blinded himself, even if he had been so disposed, to these facts and set at naught these instructions? Never, and have been a faithful Legislator—never and have retained the confidence of the people.

Let us now present another "picture."—The Main Line has been sold—sold for $7, 500,000. The State debt, which amounted to over *forty* million of dollars, has by this sale been reduced the former sum; hundreds of thriftless and begging office holders have been discharged from the public service, and all ready has the State tax, which before, was three mills on the dollar, been reduced to two and a half, and notwithstanding all this overwhelming evidence, the Editor of the Star, and Gen Carter, have the boldness to go about the pious work of endeavoring to convince the tax-payers, that a "great fraud" has been practiced upon them by the Republicans.

THE POSITION OF GEN. PACKER.

It is not to be denied that the position in which this gentleman has placed himself is anything but enviable; and, to many of his political friends must be galling and mortifying in the extreme. The idea of a man with the ability ascribed to him by his party friends, placing himself like a puppet in the hands of a Committee, to be moved and used only as they may choose to direct, displays a fear of his opponent, a fear of the judgment of the People, distrust of himself, distrust of his cause, and an abjectness of spirit wholly unworthy an aspirant to the Gubernatorial honors of the second State in the Union. A man of nerve, of ability, and of personal independence, would have taken up the gauntlet the moment it was thrown down, without pausing to inquire whether such a course would accord with the views of individuals, or of committees; especially when his party papers went to the pains of *insisting* upon a challenge, and threatened how unceremoniously Mr. Packer would demolish Mr. Wilmot, if the latter but indicated a desire to meet him on the stump.

But, what are the reasons given by this Committee for prohibiting Mr. Packer from accepting the challenge of Mr. Wilmot? We agree most cordially with our neighbor of the Star in the opinion "that they have nothing in them!" The leading reason given is, that the Committee "can perceive no utility in the re-discussion of the Slavery question at this time." To show the utter absurdity and shallow hypocrisy of this pretext, it is only necessary to point to the fact, that when that reason was penned, the ink was scarcely dry upon an Address issued by them to the voters of Pennsylvania, wherein nearly ONE-HALF of which was devoted to the *discussion of the slavery question!* If they are really opposed to the re-discussion of this subject by Messrs. Wilmot and Packer, why do they re-discuss it themselves? Is it because they expect by this mode to deliver their loose declarations broadcast over the State, with less likelihood of being successfully disproved? But, suppose they ignore the Slavery question in this canvass, what do they propose to discuss? What *is* there left? The *Bank* question is at rest; the Tariff has been adjusted; Straight-out Americanism was too important an adjunct to them last fall, to be roughly dealt with now; the proposed Amendments to the Constitution are so generally acquiesced in by all parties that there is no room for discussion here; and the Public Works have been wrenched from their close embrace, and are probably forever beyond their reach. It is worse than folly for these men to prate against the re-[illegible] of this question. Their party papers will discuss nothing else. Open them, and it is the burden of their song from Alpha to Omega. They will write, and speak, and vituperate, and thunder upon scarcely any other subject. They know and feel that it is, and will remain the overshadowing issue for years. Let him who doubts look at the complexion of affairs in Kansas, to Nebraska, to Minnesota, to Oregon, where an attempt is even now making to frame a Slave Constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union, to Central America, the acquisition of Cuba, the formation of new Slave States out of Texas, the formation of a Slave State out of the Indian country west of Arkansas, and the absorption, at no distant day, of another portion, if not the whole of Mexico.

No, no. Any one with half an eye can see at once that this is but a miserable subterfuge on the part of the Committee. They know very well that Mr. Wilmot was a formidable and dangerous man on the stump; and they also well knew that he would strip their measures and their actions of their flimsy outside covering, and hold them up naked to the gaze of the people. They distrusted the people. They wished to avoid the exposure. They dreaded its effects. They know that their duplicity would be dragged to the light, and a just retribution visited upon their heads.

Can the People support a candidate who thus screens himself behind a Committee—throws his manhood and his independence to the winds, refuses to step up to the music, and meet his opponent face to face, and discuss the principles at issue between them? Can they support a cause which can not be maintained, by its chosen champion, boldly, fairly and in the light of open day?

BEAVER ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.—On the last Monday of August, the institutions named above will again be opened for the reception of Pupils. The tutors we are informed, in both the Male and Female Departments, have been selected with care, and are said to be excellently qualified and at the same time efficient teachers. We hope to see them encouraged. If there is any one natural advantage that Beaver has to boast of, it certainly is its adaptation for schooling purposes. No community in the State can boast of a more healthy tone of society, and no place in Western Pennsylvania is usually so free from either local or epidemic diseases.

Who is Responsible?

The last Star in the course of a long article labors to prove that the mismanagement of Beaver Academy is attributable altogether to the fact that a majority of the Board of Trustees are Republicans. With regard to the allegation that "the Trustees have taken no steps towards providing a single Teacher," we have only to say that all the Male Teachers were selected before the close of the last session, as the editor could have very readily seen by reference to the published Catalogue. But, we desire to know at what time the Board became Republican? Was it not last fall? What was done by the Board of Trustees, for five or six years previous to that time, when it was made up almost exclusively of Democrats? Did they guard the institution as carefully and watchfully as was their duty? What was done by our neighbor of the Star, during the 12 months he figured as Trustee in a Democratic Board? Has not the building, and its surroundings, been suffered for the last six years to pass into a state of wretched dilapidation? Did he and his Democratic colleagues, when they had almost exclusive control of the Board, ever make a single effort to repair the ravages of time? or take measures to restrain the hands of mischievous boys [illegible] make use of any efforts to prevent the tearing away of the fence, the destruction of the boards, the breaking up of the windows, and the mutilation of the doors? The People are interested in having specific answers to these interrogatories. Will they receive them?

For the Beaver Argus.

In the Star of the 7th a communication appears purporting to give a statement of the receipts and expenditures on the Public Works of Pennsylvania for a period of 26 years, and upon this statement the Editor goes on to prove that the Republican Legislature have pepetrated a great wrong upon the commonwealth by selling the Main Line for the sum of $7,500,000.

Now this sum at 5 per cent interest yields annually an income to the State of $375, 000,00.

While the annual income to the State from the Public Works according to the showing of the Star-man has been but $ 283,902,22 which sum multiplied by 26 the number of years taken in by Gen. Carter will make the whole ballance correspond with his statement $7,381,457,67; so that by the sale the people save annually the sum of $91,097,74, or in a period of twenty six years (the same period as taken in by the Star calculation) we have saving to the State of $2,368,542,24.

The Star must get another communication before it can clearly prove that the State lost money by the sale.

A SCHOOLBOY.

For the Beaver Argus.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see a communication in the last Star signed 'An Anti Know Nothing,'—the writer representing himself as living on the South side of the River. Now, I desire the people of the North side of the river to know that this is a cheat and a fraud. Therefore, I would state that the author of this article lives on the North side of the river, and is the same individual who was a candidate before the Republican Convention last year for District Attorney, and was defeated, and next day turned Locofoco. I might further say that he is the same miserable creature who, in 1855, voted the Know Nothing ticket. He then acted with the party which he now villifies.

I wish to inform this traitor to the cause of Freedom and the Right, that we of the South Side are capable of doing our own writing, and when we want this mule to write for us we will call on him. This Locofoco mode of warfare will not win with us of the South side of the river. And, renegade to stir up [illegible] we will send over, in October, such a majority for Republican ticket as will be unparalleled in the politics of Beaver County.

I would suggest that the next time he writes 'we of the *Sore Side*,' instead of 'South Side.' SOUTH OF THE RIVER.

A Marriage Notice Corrected.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By mistake I gave you last week the names of the witnesses instead of the persons married. The persons married were THOMAS WOODS and MARY JANE MOORE, of Fallston, and not Milton J. Davis and Harriet Moore, as I erroneously gave it to you. Yrs, &c.

J. MURRAY.

A WESTERN SIGHT.—It would do the eyes of Down East Farmers good to look over Western fields about these days. The farmers of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and the Chicago *Tribune* of the 4th, records the following golden prospect:

A friend of ours says that one day last week he went up to the top of a hill called Mount Zion, six miles from Janesville, Rock county, Wis., and counted on the surrounding plain one hundred and sixty-four horse power reaping machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were one thousand men, women and boys following after, binding and shocking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing, to behold the grain falling and being gathered up at the rate of two hundred acres per hour.

A BAD PROSPECT.—The *Yazoo Sun*, a leading Democratic organ of Mississippi is compelled to justify itself for supporting the Administration, by saying that Mr. Buchanan will not support Gov. Walker. But if it should be mistaken in this, then mark the consequence. Says the *Sun*:

To believe that Mr. Buchanan is an accomplice in Walker's policy, would be to believe that he is the most ungrateful man that ever lived. We are not prepared to believe this of a man, who has for nearly half a century, defended the rights of the South—never the once evincing any hostility to the least of those rights. If, however, it should not turn out that Mr. Buchanan is as deep in the mud as Bob Walker is in the mire, he will not be allowed to go "scot free," but on the contrary, he will be made to feel the resentment of an outraged people.

Telegraphic.

Washington City Items.

Washington City, Aug. 8.—The Navy Department this morning received a letter from flag officer James Armstrong, dated from United States ship *San Jacinto*, at Hong Kong, May 23d, in which he says from the enormous force the English are collecting at this station and the arrangements they are making for its permanency. It is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her exclusiveness. He adds that there will be a total of 60 vessels, mounting 783 guns.

Accompanying this force are several seagoing hospitals and transports with a very large medical supernumerary.

Lawrence Evacuated—Vote on the Topeka Constitution.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Kansas advice state that Gov. Walker, evacuated Lawrence on the 3d, with all the troops except forty. The ostensible cause, that the Indians have attacked Fort Riley, is regarded here a ruse to get the troops away.

The vote on the Topeka Constitution is 652, for, 200, against. The state ticket is elected.

Returns from 20 counties foots up for the Constitution, 6663; against it, 3308. The counties to hear from will probably increase the majority for the Constitution.

A Disastrous Gale.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—A disastrous gale occurred on the 22d of July which occasioned great loss of life among fishermen on the north shore of the Province of St. John. Sixty boats are supposed to be lost; fifty dead bodies have been picked up. It is calculated that 200 boats were out fishing and many more disasters are feared. One hundred and thirty American fishermen put in port at Prince Edward's Island for shelter. A number of fishing boats floated ashore.

Tennessee Elections.

Nashville, Aug. 8.—The returns are incomplete, but they indicate the election of seven or eight Democrats to Congress, and two or three Americans. Zollicoffer and Ready are elected, Etheridge doubtful.

The legislature is Democratic in both branches, Ham's majority for Gov. will exceed 10,000.

Missouri Election.

St. Louis Aug. 8.—Fifty counties give Rollins 472 majority, a gain on Fillmore's vote of 4325. Richardson, Scott, and Nap. in are largely ahead for Supreme Judge.

Excitement in Kansas.

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—Accounts from Leavenworth, Kansas, announce intense excitement growing out of the robbery and murder of a man named Stephens on Friday last, and the subsequent discovery of a band of murderers. Two men named Baines and Quales were hung. Baines made a confession implicating several respectable citizens as confederates of the band.

More Indian Depredations.

St. Louis, Aug. 7.—The Kansas *Herald of Freedom* of the 5th says that Gov. Walker has received advices from the commander at Fort Riley, that a large force of Cheyenne Indians had reached that post, and an attack was hourly expected. The fort has no fortifications and only half a company of infantry. The Indians have driven the settlers in, and have committed several murders in sight of the post. Gov. Walker immediately sent Col. Cook to their assistance with all the force under his command.

Continued Excitement in Kansas.

The steamer Hesperian, reached Leavenworth on Sunday evening, at which time two alleged murderers, the companions of the two men hung on Friday, were being tried by Judges appointed by the vigilance committee. A number of the citizens elected in the streets were much excited and clamorous for the immediate execution of the prisoners, but they were paraged by the judges, who desired to postpone further proceedings until next day, (Monday.) The judges and jury are well known and will doubtless be just, at whose hands justice will doubtless come.

LATER.—The steamer [illegible] which arrived here some hours later than the Hesperian, passed Leavenworth City on Monday evening. The trial of Woods and Knowlton, owing to the clamor and excitement, had not yet ended. Two people seemed very much afraid the prisoners would be acquitted, and expressed themselves determined at all hazards to execute justice upon the offenders. Gov. Walker had reached the city and was endeavoring to pacify the populace, but without effect.

The officers of the Alonzo Child, that the mob has by this time prevailed, and the prisoners have been hung.—*St. Louis Dem., Thursday.*

☞ There is nothing in the whole list of medicine creating such a stir among invalids as Dr. Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy. It gives such quick relief as to convince the patient of receiving benefit almost as soon as the medicine is taken. We do not know a single instance where it has been taken without benefit, and nearly all cases a complete cure is effected by its use. It has acquired its wide popularity simply because it does what it is recommended to do. It is constantly enlarging its circle of friends, carrying, healing on its wings, and joy to the hearts of those suffering from Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, or general debility.

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

The Dead Restored To Life.—A few years ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restored to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads; but since the advent of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, many persons who, a few years ago are now seen daily in the various walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of youth, wearing their own dark flowing locks simply from having used this great Restorative.—*Louisville Times.*

☞ Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

DECLINE IN WHEAT.—The Rochester Democrat of the 4th says:

"We are informed that [illegible] has effected a contract for the delivery of one hundred thousand bushels of Chicago spring wheat at a decline of about fifty cents from present prices. A large decline in breadstuffs is inevitable.

BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, August 12, 1857

(Corrected Weekly.)

FLOUR—Per hundred	$3.75
RYE FLOUR—per cwt	2,75
WHEAT—per bushel	1,40
RYE—per bushel	70
CORN—per bushel	80
OATS—per bushel	40
BEEF—round	7
BUTTER—per pound	14
EGGS—per dozen	10
POTATOES—per bushel	50

PITTSBURGH MARKET

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12, 1857

FLOUR—Ex $6,75a,6,87 Family	7.12a7,25
WHEAT—per bushel	1,30a1,35
CORN—per bushel	70a80
RYE—per bushel	80,a85
OATS—per bushel	56a57
HAY—per ton	$10a13
POTATOES—per bushel	50a62
BUTTER—per pound	12a14
EGGS—per dozen	10a11
BACON—should's 12; hams 13; sides 13	

To the Republicans of Beaver County

I respectfully offer myself as a candidate for election; Poor House Director, at the October election; and if elected, pledge myself to faithful discharge of the duties pertaining to said office. JOHN HESSON.

July 15.—*

New Sewickley.

Trial List

September Term, commencing Second Monday, (14th), Sept. 1857.

Clark Usselton & wife	vs	William P. Elliott,
Robert Gilmore	vs	Poor House Directors
Turnbull & Slade	vs	Joseph Braun, Garnishee of Meyer Weil,
Meyer Hanauer	vs	Same
Hanauer & Brenner,	vs	Same
John Parks	vs	William Beacom,
Matthew Elder	vs	Wm. R. Sterling,
M Elder & Son	vs	Same
James Fombell	vs	Stewart & Saml Copper
Same	vs	Same
Same	vs	Same
Charles J Taylor,	vs	Margaret White,
Abraham Lourimore,	vs	Charles Boak, M. S. QUAY, Pro.

Aug. 12, 1857.

Bank of Beaver County.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Beaver Co., are hereby notified that instalments are ordered as follows, viz—

An instalment of Ten Dollars per share on or before the 5th day of September next.

And an instalment of like amount of Ten Dollars per share on on before the 8th day of October next.

Payable to the Treasurer in New Brighton.

By order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD HOOPS, Treasurer.

New Brighton, Aug. 8, 1857.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian Accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's office of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, to be held at *Beaver*, in and for the county of *Beaver*, on Wednesday the 16th day of September, 1857, for confirmation and allowance—

The account of Charles McHenry Administrator *de bonis non*, of the estate of James Reed, deceased.

The Account of Joseph *McConnell*, Executor of the estate of John *McConnell*, deceased.

The Account of James Moody, Administrator of the estate of Ross Robinson, dec'd.

The Account of Jacob Fronk, Administrator of the estate of Robert Robinson, dec'd.

The Guardian Account of James Harper, one of the Executors of the estate of James Harper, dec'd, who was guardian of James H. Ramsey, minor son of John Ramsey, dec'd.

The Account of Robert Shannon, Administrator of the estate of Aaron Shannon, dec'd.

The Account of John Miller, Administrator of the estate of Peter Brichler, dec'd.

The Account of Wm. Dunlap, Administrator of the estate of Margaret Moore, dec'd.

The Account of Daniel B. Short, Administrator of the estate of Susan Baker, dec'd.

The account of R. D. Hartshorn, acting Executor of the estate of John Smart, dec'd.

The Account of Henry Romigh and Amos Romigh, Executors of the estate of Jacob Romigh, dec'd.

The Guardian Account of George W. Phillis, Guardian of *Matilda*, minor daughter of Margaret Phillis, dec'd. (Aug. 10, 1857.)

S. B. WILSON, Register.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You will insert the following as an advertisement in your paper,

And oblige, EDWARD McGINNIS.

IN the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace in and for the County of Beaver, at June *Sessions, 1857.*

In the matter of the application of Edward M'Ginnis, of Hanover Township, in said County, for License to keep a Public House.

REMONSTRANCE.

To Daniel Agnew, President and his associates, of the Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania.

The subscribers, Citizens of Hanover township, in the said County of Beaver, Respectfully Represent, that they have noticed that Edward M'Ginnis of said Township has applied to your Hon. Court for a License to keep an Inn or Public House in said township. We must respectfully remonstrate against the granting of said license, as being totally and entirely unnecessary to entertain Strangers or travellers The House in which said Inn is proposed to be kept is not located on any leading or public road on which there is or ever was any travel worth naming. The only patrons of the said Inn if the License is granted, would be; First persons visiting the "Mineral Springs" there located: or Secondly, those persons in the vicinity who from time to time might visit it as a drinking House Of the first class mentioned very few have visited those Springs for some years past, whilst therefore strangers and the public have not, and do not need a public house there; the only effect has been seen in the increasing intemperance of the vicinity. Against a continuance of an evil so great we most earnestly protest, and ask the protection of your Honorable Court. May 22, 1857.

William Hice,	Samuel Martin, jr.
John Hill,	Samuel Martin,
James Duncan,	John Flecan,
Samuel Campbell,	David Bradley,
Robert Stephenson,	Joseph Moore,
David Stephenson,	John Roberts,
Henry Cowan,	William Dungan,
H. M. Cowan,	John Stevenson,
John M. Smith,	Wm Carothers,
Samuel Moore,	Robert L. Carothers,
Henry Moore,	S. H. Leeper,
Alexander McConnell,	John Roberts,
Geo. W. Minesinger,	Wm. Carothers,
David Beall,	David Coffey,
Milton Ralston,	Caleb McClung,
William Beall,	David D. Dungan,
Wm. Lockhart,	W. W. Carothers,
William Doak,	James Doak,
Samuel Doak,	Robert Martin,
David Ramsey,	Walter Martin,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—These potent remedies constitute a *materia medica* in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial diseases, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, dropsical swellings, etc. subside and disappear under the action of the Ointment, and in dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhœa, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, and other complaints, astonishing in the internal organs, the Pills produce the most astonishing results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and sure. mar6,'57.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS

AT C. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

No. 74 Market st., between 4th & Diamond,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A good many articles having been bought so late in the season that they have been purchased very cheap, and a good many articles in Fancy Goods of our present stock have been

MARKED DOWN VERY CHEAP,

We will close out the balance of our 12½ cent Printed Brilliants at 10 cents, 4-4 *Brown* and White Lawns at 6¼ cents; English Corded Organdy Lawns at 12½ cents, Real French Lawns at 15 cents; Printed Bareges, marked dp very low, Summer Silks, from 40 wards.

Fancy and Plain Silks,

Cheapest in city. Needle Work Sets; the Cheapest in city, for 75 cents and upwards. Collars and Collars, very cheap; some of them Needlarcely new styles. Shaws and Mantles, a good Assortment Black and White Plaid Dusters, from $1 upwards, Lace and Silk Mantillas very cheap. Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, of every description.

DOMESTICS.

The very best makes of all kinds of Domestics, as well as the medium and low grades, all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be bought any place either East or West of the Mountains.

☞ Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we think it will be to advantage of every economical purchaser to do so. C. HANSON LOVE,

Formerly Love Brothers, and Young, Stevenson and Love.

Wanted to Rent

A GOOD PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, with 5 or 7 Rooms, in Rochester or New Brighton, by the 1st of October. A good rent will be paid. CAPT. JESSE DEAN.

Leave word with G. R. SPEYERER, Rochester; or H. BEEVES, New Brighton.

PAMPHLET LAWS.

THE Pamphlet Laws for 1857 have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and will be distributed to those entitled to receive them. M. S. QUAY, Pro.

August 12, 1857.

Adjourned Orphans' Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of Orphans' Court of the county of Beaver, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on Thursday, the 27th of August next, the following described real estate, the estate of Henry Small, late of said county, dec'd, viz. Purpart No 3, lying and being situate in Brighton tp., in said county, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, bounded and described as follows, viz: Commencing on the east end of said tract near the road, thence S. 67°, W. 40 perches, N. 87°, W. 13 per, N. 86°, W. 16 per, N. 11°, W. 68 per, N. 20°, E. 122 per, S. 88½°, E. 18 per, S. 14°, E. 7 per, S. 41°, W. 26 per, S. 16°, W. 42 per, S. 26°, E. 31 per, S. 34°, E. 67 per, S. 1°, E. 14 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 41 acres 9 perches—nearly all of which is cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation—there is also coal and limestone.

Also, The undivided one-half of a lot in the Borough of New Brighton, being No 255 in the plan of said Borough—to be sold at 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the said the Court, one third in one year thereafter, with interest from same time—the deferred instalment to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life of the widow, and the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, from and after the confirmation.

For information apply to P. L. Grim, acting administrator, (Bridgewater.)

By order of Court,

Aug. 1, 1857. WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k

BEAVER COUNTY, SS.

IN the Orphan's Court in and for the county of Beaver, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court. In the matter of the estate of Job Harvey, late of said county, dec'd. And now, to wit, Feb 2d, 1856, on petition of John Caughey, Adm'r of the estate of Job Harvey, dec'd, the Court appoint B. B. Chamberlin, Esq., an Auditor to marshal the assets in his hands, to adjust disputed claims, and to make distribution of said assets June 30th, 1857. The appointment continued.

[L. S.] A true extract. Attest,

W. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will attend at the Court House in the borough of *Beaver*, on Thursday, the 25th of August, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the hearing in above case, of which all parties in interest will take notice.

B. B. CHAMBERLIN, Auditor.

Aug. 5, 1857.

Better than Bank Stock!

A Valuable Farm and Coal Land for Sale on the Monongahela River, 22 miles from Pittsburgh.

This Farm is well improved, and the land is of the best quality; 45 bushels of Wheat to the acre have been raised upon it. Also, adjoining it will be sold a TRACT OF COAL LAND.—This property has the key to the Coal laying back for more than a mile along the river.—There is no better property along the river. For particulars address Box 535, Pittsburgh Post Office.

TO CASH BUYERS,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods *must* and *will be sold.* Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over *no goods* to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of a

Lawns,	Mantillas,	Fancy Silks,
Brilliants,	Shawls,	French Collars,
Challies,	Bonnets,	Mohair mitts,
Debeges,	Ribbons,	Parasols,

and variety goods generally,

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a *reduction* our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—*particularly light goods*—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,

July 22, '57. Rochester on the hill.'

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver?* ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE CELEBRATED

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

WARDROP, STOUT & WILLIAMS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE now ready for delivery. Early orders will have the preference, as the number will be limited this season. They are warranted in every respect, and may be seen and orders left at the Seed and Agricultural House, No. 47, Fifth street.

June 10,'57. JAS. WARDROP.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE

PHILO HALL, 75, 3d STREET,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States. The only one in the State acting under a LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,

Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,

Hon. MOSES Hampton,

Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,

Hon. CHARLES NAHEAD,

Gen. J. K. M'CULLOUGH, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President

P. DUFF, and the faculty, consisting of from twelve to fifteen Professors and Lecturers, including one of the best Penmen in the U. S.

The Students of this Institution obtain the following important advantages over all others in the West.

1st. A training for business by a practical Merchant of nearly 20 years experience in extensive inland and shipping business.

2d. Their Diploma bears the signature of the author of a system of Book-keeping, sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, as the best in our Language—see circular p. 17.

3d. A new and abbreviated method of Double Entry.

4th. The Private Ledger, not taught in any other College.

5th. Single Entry Books changed into Double Entry.

6th. Improved forms of Bill Book; directly checking the Ledger.

7th. Improving form of Check Book—simplifying the Bank Account.

8th. By determining the precise maturity of notes.

9th. Rules for adjusting deranged Double Entry Books.

10th. Partnership Settlements by Single Entry.

11th. Joint Account Settlements, with partial and complete sales.

12th. Three different methods of introducing a new partner.

13th. Six examples of Books opened with special conditions.

14th. Dissolution and winding up partnership Book.

15th. Sale and transfer of interest from one partner to another.

See test problems on the above—circular p. 20.

Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Correspondence, Commercial Ethics, Political Economy and Detecting Counterfeit Notes, are all included with our College Course of Book-keeping.

About 4000 Students have been qualified for business in this Instituttion.

Circulars and specimens of Penmanship mailed free.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new edition. pp. 222 royal octavo. Price $1.50, postage 21 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

☞ No printed Universalist questions are given to Students in this Institution; nor no "Universalist preaching" is advertised in the College Rooms on Sundays, on the "doctrines and tendencies" of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other Churches. jy22'57.

☞ Will be published in a few weeks "*Business* and Ornamental Penmanship," by J. S. Duncan, Professor of Penmanship in this institution. The work will be in imperial quarto form, containing nearly 500 specimens of business and ornamental Penmanship, the most comprehensive yet published, designed for the use of both learners and teachers.

NOTICE.

Office of New *Brighton* Man. Co.]
New *Brighton*, July 1, 1857.

The Share-holders of the New *Brighton* Manufacturing company, are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer of the Company in New *Brighton*, the unpaid balance of the stock subscribed by them respectively, as follows, viz—

1. An instalment of Four Dollars per share, on the 15th day of August next.
2. An instalment of Four Dollars per share on the 15th day of September next.
3. An instalment of Four Dollars per share on the 15th day of October next.
4. An instalment of Four Dollars per share, on the 15th day of November next.
5. An instalment (final) of Four Dollars per share on the 15th day of December next.

By order of the *Board* of Directors.

EDWARD HOOPS, Sec'y.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, *Patent* Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg or any other city west of the mountains. Having his Drugs selected by a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye stuffs, which he can sell cheaper than they have ever been offered to the public before. Also a large assortment of pure wines, brandies and liquors, for medical and sacramental purposes only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco kept constantly on hand, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.

July 15 1857.

M. B WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

NOTICE.

MY wife Nancy, having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN ROD.

Fallston, July 22, 1857.

AMBROTYPES,

MELAINOTYPES & SPHEROTYPES.

J. DOUGLASS

WOULD say to the citizens of Beaver and vicinity, that he has fitted up in the Hall of the PORTER HOUSE, and is prepared to furnish those who will call on him, with an elegant likeness, in any of these improved styles.

These pictures can be taken almost in an instant, and in all kinds of weather, which is a great advantage in taking likenesses of children.

He is also prepared to take pictures on leather and paper, which are convenient to send by mail. Also *Spherotypes* which is a wonderful improvement in the art. He has on hand a variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets and Breastpins. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens at his room.

P. S. Call soon as he purposes remaining but a short time. July 15, '57.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG Having returned from Europe, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office and residence No. 148 Third Street, two doors above Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 11 1y.

WHITE GOODS.—Plain, dotted, barred and striped swiss, plain and striped nansooks and brilliantes, Victoria lawn, Berlin cord, dimity, mulls &c., just opened at

March 18, 1857 LAWRIE'S.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND ACUE,

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this beverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5-00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,

Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,

Rochester, N.Y.

N. B, $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wholesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Of the Real Estate of Mary and Sarah Stockman, dec'd

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 29th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, M. the Real Estate of Mary and Sarah Stockman, late of Beaver county, dec'd., being the undivided two thirds of one hundred and six acres and seventy-five perches of land, devised to them and Eliza Stockman, as tenants in common by the last will and testament of John Stockman, dec'd., situate on the road leading from Beaver to New Castle on the West side of the Big Beaver Creek, about six miles from New Brighton, in Big Beaver township, in said county: Bounded on the North by lands of Smiley, East by Big Beaver Creek, South by William Beatty and West by Robert Stinson, upon which is a dwelling house, barn or stabling, apple orchard, a number of never failing spring, streams of running water, about seventy-five acres cleared and under fence, balance well timbered; soil productive and veins of coal underneath; location pleasant and healthy.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year and the remaining one-third in two years thereafter, with interest. For information enquire of Samuel Blair, near the premises, or of M. B WELSH, Trustee,

Attest, WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k

Beaver, July, 15th, 1857.

W. R. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin: New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June 11,'54

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Court of Quarter sessions of Beaver county, to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new School District out of parts of Raccoon, Green and Hanover townships, to be called 'Mechanicsburg District will meet on Monday the 24th of August, 1857, at the village of Mechanicsburg, to discharge the duties enjoined by order of Court. W. A. THOMSON.

DAVID PATTON,

July 8. DAVID REED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Sharon Steam Flouring Mill, would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom. His facilities for grinding are fully equal to any in the county. If good wheat is sent to this mill, he will insure good flour, and a good yield.

may 27 1857. JOHN H. POWELL.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up.
White Brilliants, from 10 cts up.
Figured do from 12½ cents up.
Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22. '57. TAYLOR'S.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

First Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:—

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1, The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2 In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

Second Amendment.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

Third Amendment.

From section two of the first article of the constitution; strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "of Philadelphia and of several counties;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out "section four, same article," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative.

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single Senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Fourth Amendment.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter or incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth, in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27th, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yers 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Cl'k.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZIEGLER, Cl'k

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brower, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, KNOX, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

April 29, 1857

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson; Kauffman, Kerr, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wheaton, Williston, Witherow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrode—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Flenniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Brown, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Eyster, Gibboney, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Jacobs, Kerr, Lebo, M'Calmont, Mumma, Reed, Smith, (Cambria,) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Struthers, Thorn, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Wagonseller, Warner, Wintrode, Witherow and Wright—34.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Imbrie, Innes, Jac

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore. I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE.

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day.. June 3 1857

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods,

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the title of Lowry & Wilson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will hereafter be continued by James Wilson, at the mouth of the Connequenessing Creek. WM. LOWRY,

June 24th, 1857. JAS. WILSON.

P. HAYDEN,

(*Successor to W. H. Wright,*)

MANUFACTURER OF

ETHEREAL OIL AND LAMPS,

No. 82 4th St. between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish dealers with Ethereal Oil and Burning Fluids of a superior quality, of his own manufacture. Also,

Alcohol, Camphene, and Pine Oils.

And every description of Side and Centre Table Lamps, Girondoles, Candlebras, of the latest paterns and most approved style.

Chandeliers, Girondoles and Lamps, repaired and regilded.

may, 6, '57. P. HAYDEN.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

THE COMBINED

MOWING & REAPING MACHINES

MANUFACTURED BY

WARDROP, STOUT & WILLIAMS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ARE now ready for delivery. Early orders will have the preference, as the number will be limited this season. They are warranted in every respect, and may be seen and orders left at the Seed and Agricultural House, No. 47, Fifth street.

June 10, '57. JAS. WARDROP.

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st., pittsburgh, may 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

HOES, HOES.—40 dozen best Cast Steel Hoes of various sizes, for sale by

jc10 J. WARDROP.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. ..... JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

No 62, Cor Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE are now opening a large and well selected stock of FANCY and VARIETY GOODS including Combs, Thread, Willow-ware, Toys, Looking Glasses and Jewelry of all kinds. As we manufacture our own looking Glasses, we are enabled to sell them as low as they can be bought in any market. We invite the attention of purchases before going east or buying elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders.

Mar 4, 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Alexander Davis, Hopewell tp. Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement.

JOHN R. McDONALD, Adm'r.

June 3 1857*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Eakin deceased, late of Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. PETER YOUNG

may 20 1857 Administrator.

ADMINISTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of JOHN S. CREECH, dec'd, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN HESSON,

C. BLACK,

may 6, '57. Adm'rs.

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S

April 16, 1856 Rochester on the hill.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.

may 6

PALL and winter bonnets, silk and straw bonnet trimmings os all kinds at

YOUNG & THOMAS

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, at

Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY'S.

No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BONNETS—Silk, Crape, Straw and Braid Bonnets, of the latest style, just rec'd at

may 6 TAYLOR'S.

CORN CULTIVATORS—10 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

jc1e 5th street

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at

Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

1857 1857

Spring Goods.

T. M. TAYLOR, Rochester on the hill, has just opened an unusually large and varied stock of Spring Goods, embracing silks, delaines, challices, debeges, French ginghams, embroideries, hosiery, gloves, shawls, bonnets, shoes &c., together with a full stock of Domestic and house keeping goods, to which the attention of the public is very respectfully invited

march 18 1857.

T. J. CHANDLER. ..... M. E. GILLESPIE

A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha vase.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. we invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856

THE PHILLIPSBURGH

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THE present physician of this place respectfully informs the citizens of Beaver and the adjoining counties, that he has lately opened and greatly improved the above institution, and carries on successfully, the treatment, by water.

His long experience in that branch of healing art enables him to cure diseases uncontrollable under any other system. He would also notify the public in the neighborhood, that he practices the Alloepathic and Homoepathic systems, and will attend to all calls as a physician and surgeon through the neighborhood.

The subscriber being a regular educated physician, and having practiced medicine and surgery during nearly 20 years, is enabled to respond to all reasonable expectations from those that place themselves under his care.

aug. 27, 1856. C. BAEZ, M. D.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, living in Hopewell tp., Beaver county, will offer for sale, a tract of land lying on the Ohio river bank, containing about 90 acres. About 44 acres cleared, 30 of which is river bottom. The farm lies opposite Economy station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., and would be convenient to Pittsburgh, should any one desire it for gardening purposes. On the farm is a small frame house and a large frame barn, &c. For further information inquire of R. L. Baker, Esq., of Economy, or the subscriber living in Logstown Valley.

P. S. If all of the above tract cannot be sold I will sell a part of it. WM. M'DONALD.

March 4 1857.

New Goods,

AT

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S.

THEY have just received their Spring and Summer goods, at their new store. Their stock is large and well selected, which they offer at as low prices as can be had at any establishment in the county. All they ask is for the public to call and examine their stock, and be convinced that they do sell goods as low as any establishment in this section. Our stock of Dry Goods is complete. Hats and Caps of all kinds. Bonnets of every style, and all kinds of Bonnet trimmings. Groceries and Provisions always kept on hand.

M'CONNEL & BENTEL.

Freedom, april 22 '57.

FOR MAY!

A splendid stock of

Lawns, Brilliants, Ginghams,
Challeys, Calicoes, Muslins,
Linens, Checks, &c., &c.

Opened this day, and will be sold low.

T. M. TAYLOR,

may 6, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Margaret Shields, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOS. STANDISH, Executor.

June 10, 1857.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at

(may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES.—The undersigned wishing to reduce his Stock will sell at reduced Prices from this date until April 1st for Cash or approved Produce.

Feb. 4, 1856. WM THOMAS.

Carriage for Sale.

A friend has left with the subscriber, for sale, a very fine one horse carriage, suitable for a family It will be sold low.

April 29, '47. DANIEL AGNEW.

OLIN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

FINE Kid Boots for Ladies, at the Shoe sture of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

STELLA and Cashmere Shawls, from $2 to $6, just received at TAYLOR'S.

march 18 1857.

SHAWLS, Palmas, comforts, blankets, glove woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and cotton at Young & Thomas's.

SHOES—The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S,

April 16, 1856, Rochester on the hill.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S:

vemb er 19, 1856.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very fine article, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BRILLIANTS AND LAWNS—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at

TAYLOR'S,

april 30, 1850. Rochester on the hill.

FRENCH Morocco heel Boots for Ladies, the most fashionable style, at the Shoe store

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de11 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE co-partnership herctofore existing between Drs. Simpson and Stewart, of New Brighton, Pa., is this day by mutual consent dissolved. Dr Simpson may be consulted hereafter by his friends at his office in Rochester, and Dr Stewart at his office, (the former office of Simpson and Stewart,) New Brighton.

W. W. SIMPSON,

THOS. STEWART.

March 28, 1857.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reed's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam. Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6, '57.

WALL PAPER.

W. P. MARSHALL & CO.

At No. 87, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

Are now opening a large and new stock of PAPER HANGING of every description for the Spring Trade, suitable for

Drawing Rooms,
Parlors,
Dining Rooms,
Halls and
Chambers.

Embracing the newest designs of pattern. Also Window Shades in great variety, at prices that will suit the Country Trade.

Mar 4, 1857.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty-five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines. Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Mulay, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co, Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. BAKER

JACOB HENRICI,

Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our Works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Peter Shields dec'd., I will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday the 26th day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., a valuable tract of land situated on Service creek, Independence tp., Beaver County, containing about 108 acres near 40 acres cleared and under fence, the balance moderately well timbered On the premises there is a Flouring Mill in operation with one pair of excellent burrs, and one pair of choppers, and a Saw Mill which is somewhat out of order, the whole having a good water power of 22 to 24 feet, head and fall, with a dam not over 6 feet high, the distance from the dam to the Mill house not exceeding 40 feet.—The other improvements are one frame house and kitchen, and one log house, each having a stable and a well of water convenient. Title good.

TERMS.—One third in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments with interest from sale. THOS. STANDISH, Executor.

July 1; 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building oposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq., where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply *all Electrical Remedies* for the relief and removal of suffering of various kinds. J. C. KNAPP.

New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Robert Culberson dec'd, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN CULBERSON,

April 29, 1857. Administrator.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madana cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at

Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS.

CHURNS, CHURNS—A constant supply of Spain's Celebrated Barrel Churns, of various sizes, will be kept on hand. These Churns have been fully tested, and are warranted the best in use For sale by J. WARDROP,

jc11 47, Fifth st.

AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical *pill*, but not easy to make the best of all *pills*—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success are would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These *pills* produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, say and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness; and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c., and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

NEW STORE!

M'CONNELL & BENTEL,

(*Successors to P. Bentel.*)

HAVE just opened one of the largest and best stock of Goods ever opened in Freedom, and intend to keep on hand every variety of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,

Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. We flatter ourselves that we can sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in the county.

We invite all to call and see us and be convinced that we do sell cheap goods.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, and the highest prices paid for the same M'CONNELL & BENTEL.

(Opposite P. Bentel's old stand.) Star Copy.

March 11, 1857.

A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware.

obbing, Roofing, Spouts, &c. made to order.

☞ Shop on Broadway, one door above Apple street, New Brighton, Pa. (ap4)

HEAVY Calf Skin Boots for Ladies and Misses, with and without heels, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row. Bridgewater.

Corn Wanted at the

Rochester Starch Factory.

Feed for Sale at the

Rochester Starch Factory.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the Northwest corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 8, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
6 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " ween fun.
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz. Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Johnston, deceased, late of Hanover township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. B. A. MOON, Executor.

May 21 1857.

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure he most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston, now the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞ T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, General Agents for Pa. For Sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C. L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

A. BAUSMAN. J. A. BAUSMAN.

Bausman & Co.

Exchange, Land and Real Estate Agents,

Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

BUY, SELL & LOCATE LAND WARRANS

INVEST money for parties at western rates of interest. Taxes paid for residents or non-residents. Investments made in Government lands. Taxes paid, and all trouble and other expenses borne by us, for one-eighth of gross proceeds. Interest, at ten per cent, per annum, allowed on all special deposites, for six months, or longer time.

Parties desiring government or other lands, can rely upon us for a full and correct description of either, and the lowest market rates.

Orders for government lands will be attended to as soon after receipt as possible.

Remittances can be made in drafts on New York, or by depositing money in any good bank in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington D. C., or Pittsburgh.

Applications made for Des Moines River lands for settlers. Improved and unimproved prairie and timber lands bought and sold. Bills of exchange on Eastern cities bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

Hon Wm F Johnston, pres. A V R R Co., Pittsburgh, Col. Wilson McCandless, do. Robert Anderson, P. M. do; Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, Bankers, do.; Hon Joshua R Giddings, Jefferson Ohio; A P LACOCK, Esq., Beaver, Pa.; Joseph Chamberlain, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. John Allison, New Brighton, Pa.; John Linton, Esq., Rochester, Pa.; Treasurer's Savings Bank Washington, D. C.; Cashier State Bank Ohio, Guernsey Branch; Messrs. Gallaher & Co., Bankers, Washington, D C. may 21, 1856

DISSOLUTION.

WE the undersigned, partners in Russell's Patent Roofing business, have this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent

R. W. RUSSELL,

NAZRO PARK,

The Roofing business will now be carried on by Nazro Park, of Bridgewater, who will pay strict attention to all calls for roofing. New roofs put on; old leaky tin and sheet iron roofs made tight at short notice and cheap. Address

NAZRO PARK,

je 17, '57. Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

☞ Mr. R. W. Russell of Vanport, and Mr Joseph M'Clure of New Brighton, will contract for jobs, and give all information respecting it.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of LUCIEN FOMBELL, late of New Brighton bor., Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said borough.

JAMES DE FOMBELL, Adm'r.

June 16, 1857*

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco' and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by

A. S. HARVEY,

July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and difficultyeases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, sore throat, breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' inward ulcer, spress of the cheet, asthma, croup, whooping-cough, of blood, influenza, side, hoarseness, catarrh and the breast and tions, inflammation of the lungs, and affecthe lungs, and such like. But its sanding of cellence is seen and tested in the more ced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,

June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseases of Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

Rev. Bishop Morris,	Cincinnati,
Rev. Robert Walker,	"
Rev. Joel White,	Economy,
Rev. John Powell,	Portsmouth,
John L. M'Junkin,	Butler,
Henry L. Griffith, Esq.	Pittsburgh,
B. B. Baker,	Wheeling,
Capt. E. Gordon,	Pittsburgh,
John T. M'Combs,	"
Mrs. Mary Morrow,	N. Brighton,
Mrs. M. Evans,	"
Robert [illegible],	Beaver,
Isaac Sutherland,	Freedom,
Mrs. S. A. Gettys,	Meadville,
Silas Roberts,	New Castle,
Henry Smith,	Lawrence co.
Mrs. Sarah Lowry,	"
Joseph P. Brown,	New Castle,
Martha A. Wilson,	Pittsburgh,
Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston,	Allegheny,
T. C. Cunningham,	Bridgewater,
Isaac Whitesides,	Louisville,
D. Maratta,	Cincinnati,
Rev. Wm. Smith,	Wellsville,
Judge Keys,	Allegheny,
Capt. Geo. Kennedy,	Steubenville,
James Wilkins,	Venango co.
J. P. O'Neil,	Louisville,
Rev. Henry Cline,	Maysville,
Dr. James Parsons,	Georgetown,
Rev. John Watkins,	Butler co.
Capt. Jacob Poe,	Penn'a,
James L. Dodds,	Louisville.
Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler,	
Rev. G. Sechon,	

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser. Also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton. Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co., New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public, that